EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

"Truth's" Explanation of the Turkish Excitement.

WHY CIALDINI RESIGNED.

More About Nordenskjold's Explorations.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

The Russian public is heartily sick of Nihilism and all the talk about it. Nihilism frightened the public so long as it represented a mysterious evil, because it is always more difficult to combat an unknown enemy. But now the Nihilists are no longer the heroes and persecuted martyrs of a short time ago. The great number of political trials during the last mer have brought to light the activity of the members of the secret society, and consequently de, prived them to a great extent of their chief prestige. prived them to a great extent of their caner pressing, viz., the mystery in which they shrouded themselves, and bosides, the long accounts of those trials, which still continue to fill the local newspapers, have bored everybody. In short, Nihilism has lost all its savor of novelty, its followers are no longer believed in, since it has been proved that they have no decided the provided of their own, but are only going about principles of their own, but are only going about babbling about things they for the most part do not selves distinctly understand, and plotting in order to produce popular discontent from which are, in fact, looked upon now as so many obstruc-tionists, preventing the development of public imrovement rather than contributing one iota to the eneral welfare. It is not to be inferred from this, owever, that the evil is removed or that anything has been done to prevent the recurrence of the events of last winter and spring. It is not at all verything, on the contrary, concerning the future movements of the leaders remains in the same uncertainty as before, and it is very probable that we shall hear of Nihilism again before long, as the great principle of its adherents is that they always maintain a certain agitation among the public in order not to be forgotten be registered concerning the activity of the "Secret Society" in Russia, but another clandestine print-ing press was discovered on the 3d inst. in St. Petersburg, at a private house, and the people there were caught in the act of printing a pamphlet of seditious contents. The type and manuscripts of revolu-tionary contents were seized, and seventeen men, together with three women, were arrested. Many arrests have been made again by the police among the students of the capital, and it is said that other important political trial is shortly to take place in St. Petersburg. About twenty-five persons will be tried, and, as I am informed, the preliminary

pilsee in St. Petersburg. About twenty-five persons will be tried, and, as I am informed, the preliminary examinations have already been completed. But I am, nevertheless, inclined to doubt whether a political trial of such importance is really likely to take place now that the Emperor is returning to the capital. Some of the accused persons are so much compromised that they will doubtless incur capital punishment, and it is a well known fact that the Cxar abhors the idea of such a thing, and would not even allow Solovieff to be tried and executed during the stay of the Court at St. Petersburg, in order to avoid signing the death warrant himself.

THE SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

There have been some rumors affoat of late about a split having occurred in the ranks of the Nihilists. I mention the gossip about that matter without, however, taking on myself the responsibility as to the truth or it. As the rumor goes, a large party among them finally acquired the conviction that their programme has entirely failed to gain the sympathies of the Russian people, and serves only to estrange the working classes from those Nihilists who preach the destruction of property and society. These nihilists deserted the camp headed by the "Executive Committee" of the secret society and declared themselves as "ordinary republicans," whose chief object is to flight for the againment of the constitutional liberty of the nation. A revolution and the institution of a republic are the extreme limits of this new section of nihilists, while the true nihilists, who originate from the Russian political exiles in Geneva. equally abhor the constitution and the republic as they do the absolute form of government. The proclamations of this new party, in which they address the people and profess their creed, appeared first placarded on the walls in the streets of Odessa, and many arrests were made in consequence thereof, both in that and other cities. Among those arrested there was, as I hear from a fairly trustworthy source, a correspondent of the con fairly trustworthy source, a correspondent of the conservative Moscow Gazette, who was known at the office of that paper under the name of "Nezdobin," but proved to be a political exile bearing the name of Diakoff. He is still a young man; for the past few years he has been writing for the Monthly Review, edited by Katkoff, in Moscow. In his articles he denounced the toolhardiness and incapacity of the Russian nihilists abroad, and finished by denouncing their utopian and criminal ideas. The fact that these articles appeared in the organ of Katkoff in a sufficient proof of the moderate views adopted by their author. It is stated that Diakoff intended to make his submission to the government and so claim amnesty for his former political tendencies, but he was arrested at Kursk before he could act upon this resolution, and now he is to be tried as a political offender. If such a division has indeed occurred in the ranks of the Nihilists it must be so-knowledged as a most important fact, as it will bring

NORDENSKJOLD'S EXPLORATIONS. Lieutenant Howgaard, of the Vega, is publishing in the Copenhagen Dagblad, a series of letters of great interest. In a second communication he says:-"On the morning of the 18th of September Vega again got up steam and tried to pro ceed through the ice under immense difficulties and several times imminent danshe was obliged to be made fast to an iceblock close to Cape Wankarema, surrounded with large blocks of ice and a thick fog, which rendered any further progress quite impossible. Again, on the 21st of September, the Vega tried to proceed on her voyage, but up to the 29th she only advanced a couple of miles a day, and Lieutenant Howgaard states that no sailing vessel could have avoided destruction, and that a steamer constructed of iron would undoubtedly have been smashed by the ice-only a strong wooden ship being capable of standing the knocks which the Vega received. Finally, knocks which the Vega received. Finally, the Vega was iccound on the 29th of September, close to Cape Jinredien, in a temperature of only 2 degrees below zero, 129 miles from the Straits of Behring, and after a voyage of 4,209 miles calculated from Tromsö. During the month of October the ice had increased so much in strength that an icehouse was built on shore, with the view of making magnetical observations there. A tent was now drawn over the ship, the rigging laving been lowered, and a thick covering of snow was laid on the deck, while all other necessary preparations to lessen the effects of an Arctic winter were made. Every Saturday evening lectures were delivered on suitable subjects. The temperature in the cabins varied from 15 to 13 degrees of heat (Celsine), in the middle deck between 6 and 12 degrees, and in no part of the ship did the temperature fall below zero. In the cabins of the petty officers and the crew, as well as in the middle deck, lamps were kept ourning all day long. Christmas was celebrated merrily, and an imitation Christmas tree was made from willow branches and covered with presents. During the long, enforced sfay here the character and language of the Tachuktschers were thoroughly studied. The time hung rather heavily on the hands of the explorers during the long dark days and nights; but on no occasion was daylight quite wanting, and even on the shortest day, although the sundid not rise above the horizon, there was a couple of hours' daylight. To this Lieutenant Howgaard ascribes the entire absence of sourvy. Every preparation was made in case the Vega should break up during one of the voilent gales which occurred from time to time, and provisions for four months were landed on shore. The sport during the winter was very poor. The bears kept away, wolves were seen but could not be got at, and the hares and ptarmigans being white were very difficut to shoot on the snow; but during the spring the sport became excellent. The gales were especially violent during the months of October the Vega was icebound on the 29th of Sep-

Puring the month of February the average cold was 39 degrees. The colcuest day was on the 25th of January, when the thermometer tell to 46.5 degrees. In March the average temperature was 21.7 degrees, In April 18.9 degrees, and in May 15 degrees. The average temperature of the year was 11.2 degrees. The best cover against the cold was a coat made from the hide of a stag and lined with eiderdown, fitting close to the body, below the usual clother. In October the Christian Tschuktscher, Warili Menka, who has been appointed by the Russian government chief over all the Tschuktschers, called and took away letters. The Tschuktschers are very hargly and great walkers. On one occasion some women walked thirty-two miles, and on another a man ran along by the side of a sledge a distance of some sixty miles with hardly any rest. A great quantity of fish is caught by angling through holes cut in the ice, and caten either boiled or raw when it is frozen, and Lieutenant Howgaard states that raw frozen fish is not at all unpaintable. The language of the Tschuktschers is supposed to contain some one thousand words, but by means of the use of one hundred and fifty to two hundred words, and assisted by pantomime, he managed to get on very fairly. The Tschuktschers, like all sayages, are extremely sly and very suspicious, and for a long time they would not believe that the Vega was not a whaler sent out to catch the seals, and, in consequence, when they returned from their expeditions they hid the seals they had caught and gave the Vega a wide berth.

LAYARD AT CONSTANTINOPLE, London Truth, of the 6th inst., gives the following explanation of England's angor at Turkey and why Turkey yearned for Russia's friendship:—"Last week there was a row at Constantinople. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to ask respecting the movements of the British fleet. Sir Henry explain matters, and to say that, as the reforms promised in Asia Minor had not take measures to enforce them. On this the Sultan was exceedingly indignant. He said that Sir Henry must know that it was out of the power of the Porte to adopt reforms, and that, as coercion was to be where. The Russian Ambassador was at once sent for, and despatched with a message from the Sultan to the Czar at Livadia. In a telegram reciting what passed, the English Ambassador, of course, indirectly deprecates harsh measures being adopted to his friends the Turks. It will be a fitting climax to the folly of our policy toward the Porte if we find ourselves dragged into a contest against them, with Russis backing them up. It is really too foolish of Ministers not to recall Sir Henry Layard. A certain amount of misdirected energy Sir Henry has, but it is the energy of a bull in a china shop. The Turks are now entirely cured of their illusions and Sir Henry is personally unpopular. He ought, in the public interests, to be recalled. He was pitchforked into the diplomatic service, and he might, therefore, be civily bowed out of it without any spoise opina."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—"During the British Ambassador's absence from his post Prince Lobanoff turned his opportunity to the best account. The Sultan was easily made to believe that the object of Sir Henry's journey was to prepare the ground for the direct intervention of England in Asia Minor. He was haunted with visions of his own deposition and of Midhat's return to office. His confidence in his Ministers was shaken, and he was prevailed upon, without difficulty, to replace them by men notoriously hostile alike to Eng land and to all idea of reform. The situa was getting more unsatisfactory every The Russian Ambassador's departure for municated his apprehensions to the Sheik-ul-Islam and the leading Ulema, and it was an open secret at Stamboul that the injunctions of the Western Powers were about to meet with determined resistance on the part of the Sultan. It was in presence of this state of affairs that Sir Henry Layard resorted to firm language, though he certainly did not go as far as he is represented to have done by the Agence Havas. The news that is regarded here as most serious is and his new Ministers. If it continues it will most undoubtedly lead to trouble-at least such is the prevailing impression here. Prince Lobanoff, it is now evident, is simply fol-lowing in the footsteps of General Ignation, and the same men who, in league with Ignatieff, brought on the late war, are now the accomplices of Prince Lobanoff. The knot of the Eastern question is there, and it is in Constantinople that, so later, the Eastern question will be finally solved. According to an evening telegram from Alexandria, a Mollah named Jussuf Mokassim, arproceed on important business to Constantinople. Meanwhile, the Fremdenblatt publishes been sending troops, via Mesopotamia, to the province of El Chatif, which borders on the Sultanate of Maskat, as it is there that the chief danger exists. The signal for insurrection, says the corespondent, will come from the Arabians, who are in secret alliance for the purpose of restoring the

is prevented from taking a leading part in the conspiracy by the treaties that bind him to the Porte. CIALDINI'S RESIGNATION.

ultimately be joined by the Sultan of Maskat, who

The resignation of General Cialdini, Duke of Gaeta, from the Italian ambassadorship at Paris, re-cently announced, has lately been much discussed in the European press. The General has resigned hi commission and a successor has been appointed. This course was unavoidable for the honor of all the parties concerned in the affair for the following reasons :- Generally Italian diplomatists have a rep method of the old Venetian ambassadors, saying little to any one outside of their own government. General Cialdini, however, seems to be an exception to the rule. He has lately proved himself, anything but a judicious diplomatist. He is, indeed, too thorough a soldier to play biuff—a performance commonly inseparable from diplomatic missions. The Figure and one of its reporters, in which the resignation of the former is explained. There has been a great discussion as to the veracity of the statement contained in the Figure. It was belied as inexact in the Gazzetta Ufficials of the Kingdom of Italy, variously commented upon by the Italian and French press, and again confirmed in its integrity by a declaration of the reporter, over whose signature the conversation had been published. The general facts concerning the whole transaction are, seemingly, the following:-When there was a discussion concerning the committal of Egyptian affairs to the charge of an international Ministry Cialdini was instructed to confor with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs re garding the representation of Italy in such a Ministry. That Italy's claim was consistent with the strictest justice there can be no doubt, as the nation is represented in Egypt by a very numerous and well established colony, whose interests are almost as important as those of England and France. The Italian Ambassador was, however, most unsuccessful. By the publication of certain telegrams concerning these overtures in the Italian "Green Book," and the suppression of others, a measure which exposed the Ambassador to highly censorious criticisms, the latter, who more than once had threatened to tender his resignation, was finally forced to retire. What most leaves his affair into a scandal. An Ambassador is forbidden to expose his nation to criticism. Governments are the sole arbiters as to the propriety of publishing certain documents. The circumstances of publishing Clai-dini's communications with certain suppressions is not, we are inclined to believe, the true motive of his recent decided step. It must be borne in mind that the events in which the communications were exchanged took place during the Depretis Ministry, and the Cairoli Cabinet can scarcely be held responsible for the transaction. The reason of Cialdini's resigna-tion must be elsewhere looked for. The political opinions of the Duke of Gaeta are greatly at variance with those of the Italian Premier. The formercould not feel comfortable at his post while the government of Italy was in the hands of the advanced liberal party. He held the Ambassadorship merely to please Victor Emmanuel and afterward

King Humber', and he at last seized the first oppor-tunity afforded him by events to satisfy his old

longing to resume a more congenial career. One actually wondered that the here of Castel-fidardo could have been employed outside of the realm of Mars. The Chevalier Nigra, who has been appointed to succeed General Cialdini, was during the Empire for many years Italy's representative at Paris and has recently been at St. Petersburg. It was feared that objection would be made on the part of the French govern' ment that Chevalier Nigra possesses Bonapartist tendencies; but his high character for honor places him above the suspicion of partisan intrigue. Chev-aliar Nigra has so many friends in all the political parties into which France is divided that his choice

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

CUNARD STEAMER SAHARA FOR THE AMERI-

tober 26, says:—"The shipbuilding trade on the Clyde has of late taken a big leap. Orders for new steamers and sailing vessels are coming in from all quarters and prospects are very bright indeed. The quarters and prospects are very bright indeed. The iron trade here is also in a very flourishing state."
London Truth says:—"There seems likely to be plenty of work in hand on the Clyde during the next few months, the French Messageries Maritimes Company having ordered ten fast steamers for the mail service and ordinary trade in the Mediterranean, the cost of building which will be over \$2,500,000. Several other heavy orders from various parts have been contracted for by firms on the Clyde within the past fortnight." The Cunard Company has just given an order to a Clyde ship-building firm for the construction of a steamer for transatiantic service of great size and power. Mr. Burns writes to the London Times:—"Her size will be exceeded only by that of the Great Eastern, while the speed will be greater than that of any ocean steamer afloat. This new vessel will be of 7,500 tons and 10,000-horse power, her dimensions being 500 teet in length, 50 feet in breadth and 41 feet in depth, propolied by inverted direct-acting compound engines, with three cylinders and seven oval tubular boilers, having thirty-eight furnaces and 1,000 foet of effective fire grate surface. She will have an extra promenade deck and will practically be a five-decker, being fitted for 450 first class and 600 steerage passengers, with accommodation for a crew of 200 officers and men. Her cargo capacity will be equal to 6,500 tons, with 1,700 tons of coal and 1,000 tons of water ballast, having a double bottom on what is called the longitudinal and bracket aystem. This vessel has been designed to mest the requirements of transatlantic service. Among the important matters has been that of the employment of steel instead of iron. The name of the new vessel is to be the Sahara, and she is to be ready for sea in March, 1881."

THE END OF THE WORLD.

MRETING OF THE SECOND ADVENTISTS AT COOPER UNION-RICKERSON'S DREAM NOT INDORSED, BUT JUDGMENT NOW GOING ON.

In room 24 of the Cooper Institute were gathered yesterday afternoon between thirty and forty people, all but a dozen of whom were gray-haired men. They represented a society of Second Adventists, who have been in existence for thirty-five years, or since the time when Miller created such excitement by his prophecies of the end of the world. There are of whom reject the theory of the soul's immortality, and believe the dead can only be them, however, believes that the wicked as well as Cooper Union does not. Last week their creed was made more or less the subject of a hoax, which at-Rickerson fixing the certain destruction of the world on last Priday, the 14th inst. The event failed to of their most prominent members, Mr. M. E. Green, assured a reporter of the HERALD, that Rickerson, while an Adventist, was not a m ember of their body, and that he had not attended one of their meetings for a year. The whole story, Mr. Green said, originated in a simple last preceding meeting, that Brother Rickerson had dreamed such a thing.

The services began by the singing of several hymns to the accompaniment of a corcertins, whose "melancholy strings," to quote from the Bab ballads, were "struck" by one of the brethren in a ranspooled manner. Then brounding the Adven-tists' interpretation of the prophet's dream as he went along. After the familiar description of the sea and the four great winds, and the four mighty dream of prophecy that we base our expectations of the near end of the world. The four beasts were symbolical of four great kingdoms, which any student of history will easily recognize. The fourth beast which rose out of the sea, with teeth of iron Sun as symbolical of four great kingdoms, which any student of history will easily recognize. The fourth beast which rose out of the sea, with teeth of iron and claws of brass, was the Roman Empire, which tramped all the rest of the earth under its feet. The ten horns on its head represented the ten divisions of the Empire, and the little horn which came up, and before which three of the other horns disappeared, was the Roman Catholic Church. This little horn excited Daniel's attention in particular," said Brother Brown, "because it had eyes like a man and spake great things. But Daniel was told in the interpretation of his dream that after the little horn had become very poworful it should fall, and the saints should rule the earth. Now, what have we seen in the pages of history? The four kingdoms have come and gone, three of the ten kingdoms disappeared before the power of the little horn; then, in 1870, when the Pope was saying, 'I am infallible,' that very moment (and Brother Brown's fist came down on the deak with a whack) he was overthrown. From all these things we conclude that the end of all things searthly is near. We believe that God is now judging the world, and all the names of the dead and living are being recorded in the two great books. The season of probation is nearly over, and then Christ will come, not to judge, but to execute and reward. Last week there was a great cry became some man had dreamed a dream which proved to be false, as most dreams do. Why, we might advertise in the newspapers and cover the town with bills, announcing that the truth of God's Word would be revealed here to-day, and nobody would come to hear us. But somebody has a dream, and, lo! the whole people are attentive. Now, if a man dreams a dream and it don't tally with the Word of God, it never can come true."

Brother Brown delivered his concluding sentences with an air of great sagacity, and several of the brethren muttered their indorsement of what he said.

ADVENTIST DOCERINES.

brethren muttered their indorsement of what he said.

ADVENTIST DOCTRINES.

There was another hymn and then the brother who handled the concertina went to the front and read the thirty-seventh Paslm, from which he demonstrated that the wicked should pass away, not be raised up nor punished forever, but be wiped out, and the good should inherit the earth. He said that the liev, Honry Ward Beecher had remarked in his sermon as reported a week ago, that if the wicked for the crimes committed in a brief lifetime were to be punished forever by the cecree of God, then he (Mr. Beecher) should wish there were no food, "And so should I," said the speaker, "and I" "and I" added the congregation.

Brother Groen dwelt upon the excitement created by the newspapers about Rickerson's dream, and detailed the substance of interviews he had had with some of the reporters. "We believe," said he, "that the end of the world is near, that we are in the last days, but we can't say when the last trump will sound. We believe that when a man is dead he is dead. He has no immortal soul, and he can only be raised to life by the power and second coming of Jesus Christ."

Another prother wreed the importance of making the

Jesus Christ."
Another brother urged the importance of making the most of the little time left for probation, and deplored the present condition of the world, which was devoting itself to amusements, going to theatres, going to Europe, going anywhere except to tod. The concertina was resumed, and the people sang—

Come take a walk in Calvary And see the Man who died for me. As the last speaker took the floor some persons began leaving, which impelled one of the thought-ful brethren to pass the plate without waiting for the speaker to conclude. Soon after the meeting was

SULLIVAN'S BAD AIM.

Daniel Sullivan keeps a saloon at No. 344 Water street. Michael O'Daly is engaged in the same line of business at No. 72 James street. At eight o'clock last evening a row took place on the sidewalk near the former's saloon and O'Daly was present; but whether as a participator or as a spectator is not whether as a participator or as a spectator is not quite clear. At all events he was struck, and charged Sullivan with giving the blow. The lie was exchanged and O'Daly struck out for Sullivan in a lively fashion. The latter backed into his alleyway, pressed closely by O'Daly, who was on the point of pinning him to the wall when Sullivan drew a pistol and fired. In the scramble the builet missed O'Daly, for whom it was intended, and struck one of the spectators, a little boy named Patrick Callahan, thriteen years of age, residing at No. 124 Roosevelt street, the ball lodging in his left arm, and he was conveyed to the Chambers Street Hospital. Sullivan and O'Daly were arrested and locked up in the Fourth precinct station to await the result of the boy's injuries. IT WENT OFF.

BRISTOL, N. H., Nov. 16, 1879. A fatal accident, the result of gross folly, occurred this afternoon. Two young men and two boys were together in a room, at the residence of N. M. Walker, in Upper Bristol. Orville Haynes, nineteen years old, pointed a cocked revolver at the others. He was told to stop, as the revolver was loaded. Laughingly he pointed it at his own head, when it discharged, killing him instantly. The deceased was the son of Wesley Haynes, of Franklin Falls, N. H.

DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 16, 1879. The drought which has prevailed to such an larming extent in this section of the State during the past three months is causing great anxiety an uneasiness. Wells and streams are drying up, and in some of the adjoining counties people are com-pelled to travel unites in vehicles in search of water for family use. In several of the churches here to-day prayers were offered for the much needed rain.

DEATH ON THE RAIL,

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1879. Charles or Thomas J. Wilson, brother of R. T. Wilson, of No. 1,721 Richmond street, Philadelphia, was found cut to pieces on the Central Railroad track near Rome Saturday.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 17—1 A. M.

For New England, the Middle States and lower lake region, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, western portions of the two last districts, by north-

easterly winds and probably local rains.

For the South Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, generally cooler easterly winds

and increasing cloudiness.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer easterly winds backing to colder northerly, threatening weather

and local rains.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and
Lower Missouri valleys, rising and high barometer,
easterly winds backing to colder northerly and local
rains or snow, principally in the Southern por-

The Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will continue slowly rising.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy Hypath Building No. 218 Broadway.

1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M 39	54	3:30 P. M	52	58
6 A. M 41	53	6 P. M	50	54
9 A. M 45	57	9 P. M	49	51
12 M 51	60	12 P. M	48	48
Average temperatur	e yeste	rday		5434
Average temperatur	e for c	prresponding	date las	
VOSP.				104/

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON. 6 50 Sandy Hook. HIGH WATER.

HERALD VACHT WEATHER OBSERVA-

Nov. 16,	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe Bar Highlands Horseshoe	4 PM	30.10 30.20 30.25 30.30	59 50	WNW	Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

EPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE. WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Helvetia (Br), Rogers, Liverpool Sept 5 and Queeustown 6th, with indse and 554 passengers to PWJ Hurst. Nov 13, lat 44 17, lon 45 14, passed steamer Effective (Br), from Galveston via Halifax for Revai; same date, lat 45 38, lon 56 19, topsail selv Onward, bound S. Steamer Malaga (Br), Russell, Newport 14 days, with railway iron to Austin Baldwin & Co. Steamer Cydonia (Br), Brooks, Newcastle 17 days, with mdse to G A & E Meyer; vessel to J C Seager. Nov 16, off Shinuscock, passed a ship abowing HK3C, for New York. Steamer City of Merida, Emery, Vers Cruz Nov 5, Fronters 6th, Campeche 7th, Progress 8th and Havana 12th, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons. Steamer Niagars, Curts, Havana Nov 12, with mdse and passengers to J E Ward & Co. Had fine weather the entire passenge.

Steamer Nagara, Curus, Italian and the seather the entire passengers to J E Ward & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamer Canima (Br), Leddicoat, Bermuda Nov 13, with make and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co.

Steamer City of San Autonio, Eldridge, Galveston 8 days, with make to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamer New York, Quick, New Orleans Nov 9, with make to Hogert & Morgan.

Steamer Wyansko, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with make to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer John tibson, Young, Georgetown, DC, with make to J L Roome.

Bark Ban Masuranich (Aus). Sinaich, Great Yarmouth 60 days, in ballast, to Siocovich. & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Bonodesto (Ital), and Had fine weather.

Bark Tollow & Homan, Algon Bay via Delaware Broak
to Lauro, Stories & Homan, Algon Bay via Delaware Broak
Bark Tollow, Broman, Algon Bay via Delaware Broak
Bark Tollow, Broman, Algon Bay via Delaware Broak
Equator Sept 29, in lon 25 58.

Schr E Chambers cof St John, NB), Brooks, Aguadilla, PR, 14 days, with molasses to order; vessel to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr Kasie Ranger, Hardy, Richmond, Va.

Son. Schr Kaule Ranger, Hardy, Richmond, Va. RETURNED—Schr My Rover, Brown, hence Nov 16 for Charleston, leaking, having started a butt.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE, BOUND SOUTH.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Santee, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mose and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Collins, Fall River for New York.

Steamer Thetis, Providence for New York.

Steamer Belivar, Geor, New London and Norwich for

York.
Steamer Thetis. Providence for New York.
Steamer Bolivar, Geer, New London and Norwich for
New York.
Schr John Stroup, Hurst, Bockport for New York, with
stone to Hooth Bros.
Schr T Benedict, Arnold, Pertland for New York.
Schr T Binia Hatch, Portland, Me, for New York.
Schr P It Smith, Curtis, Fall River for New York.
Schr P George F Brown, Haynes, Providence for New York.
Schr F G Russell, Rankin, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Heien P, Jones, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Samuel P Godwin, Williams, Stamford for New
York. BOUND EAST.

Schr J A Hatfield (Br), Hatfield, New York for Parri oro, NS
Nebr Nathan, Cleaves, New York for Boston.
Schr Seventy Six, Austin, New York for Boston.
Schr Annie K Martin, Handy, New York for Boston.
Schr Beile Brown, Snow, New York for Boston.
Schr Argo, Gurney, New York for Wareham.
Schr James K Polk, Buckley, New York for Westport.
Schr Zalette Kenyon, Buckingham, New York for PortSchr Zalette Kenyon, Buckingham, New York for Portad Ct.

ord. Sichr Mary Eliss, Murray, Port Johnson for Providence. Sichr Naiad Queen, Curtis, Port Johnson for Newport. Sichr Almon Bacon, Politt, Port Johnson for Wickford. Sichr Henry L Smull, Jarvis, Port Johnson for Connecti-Schr Henry I. Smull, Jarvis, Fort Johnson to Establish River.
Sehr Maggie Ellen, Littlejohn, Amboy for Portland, Me. Rehr Irs D Sturgiss, Johnson, Amboy for Bath.
Schr David Torry, Soule, Amboy for Sace.
Sehr Winshaka, Javis, Amboy for Sace.
Sehr Wirginia, Littlejohn, Amboy for Boston.
Sehr Bramhall, Hamilton, Amboy for Fall River.
Schr George Edwin, Samis, Amboy for Fall River.
Schr Emma, White, Amboy for Taunton.
Schr Charlie & Willie, Carver, Amboy for Providence.
Schr Anson Brown, Cleveland, Amboy for Bridgeport.
Sehr Mary Heitman, Travers, Amboy for Maiden, Ct. Schr Benjamin F Lee, Marsden, Philadelphia for Port-land, Me. Schr T J Trafton, Eaton, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, r Helen A Ames, Engicott, Philadelphia for Boston, r Jennie N Huddell, Craumer, Philadelphia for Bos-

Schr Young Teaser, Facemire, Baltimore for New Bedthr Ella Strickland, Pettigrew, Virginia for New Lon-Sailed from Pinshing Bay, PM-Brig Omer (Br), Van-mt, from New York for Antigua.

Ship Ivanboe (of Belfast). Herriman, from Hull Oct 16. Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, from Antwerp Oct 27. Ship Louislans, Dolano, from Bromes. Ship Rona (Br), Clements, from Havre. Bark Marie Sledeuberg (Ger), Stricker, from Hamburg. Bark Onco, Clifa, from Dunkirk.

SAILED. teamer Lena (Br), for Bristol.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

The pursers of steamers Nisgara, City of Merida and Canima will please accept our acknowledgments for their

SCHE WARREN J CROSBY, Atwood, or and for Boston from New York, with pig iron and fustic, sprang aleak 15th inst when 12 unline E of Point Judith. The crew and ceeded in keeping the vessel affect until she reached Vine-yard Haven, where she was run ashore near the head of the harbor and filled with water. She can be easily pumped out with a steam pump and raised.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at San Prancisco Nov 14, bark John Howland, Green, NB, from the Arctic, with 1100 bbls wh oil and 7000 lbs bone, making a total of 150 bbls sp, 1150 do wh oil and 15,000 lbs bone since last spring. A letter from Capt Davis, of bark John P West, of NB, dated at Payts Oct 10, reports her with 100 bbls sp oil taken last cruiss-125 bbls all told. Saw whales but twice

SPOKEN

Steamer Alice (Br), from Liverpool for New Orleans, Oct 31, lat 51, len 8, Ship Banner (Br), Robinson, from Pensacola for Grange-nouth, Nov 8, iat 34 04, ion 75 10. Ship Glad Tidings (Br), from Now York for London, Nov , lat 50 32, lon 22. Bark Stillbestor (Br). O.32, Jon 22. Stillwater (Br.), Dolap, from New York for Antwerp, lat 50 26, Ion 22 40. Telegraph (Br.), Henry, from Charleston for Liver-lov 12, lat 32 25, Ion 78 20. Minnio Carmichael (Br.), Taylor, from Baltimore for Bark Munic Carmichael (Br), Taylor, from Baltimore for St Nataire, Nov 9, lat 37 12, lon 71 14. Bark Belle Alliance (Br), White, from Serol for Montreal, Oct 5, lat 11 N, lon 28 W. Bark Marie (Ger), Bremner, from Antwerp for New York, Nov 1, lat 48, lon 9. Bark Mark (Br), Gaylord, from Sunderland for Balti-more, Oct 28, lat 46, lon 55.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, Nov 14-Sailed, ship John Mann (Br), Scott,

AVONHOUTH, Nov 16-Arrived, bark Nova Scotia (Br), Le Cain, Baltimore.

DUNKINK, Nov 15—Arrived, schr Thos J Lancaster, Hum.

DURKING, Nov 16—Arrived, steamer Chilton (Br), Baker, and bark Idea G (Ital), Gallo, New York via Queenstown, HAVER, Nov 14—Sailed, bark P C Merryman, Young,

HAMBURG, Nov 15-Arrived, barks Agur (Nor), Olsen, New York: Forda (Nor), Christiansen, do.
Kingstown, Nov 15—Arrived, bark Sansone (Aus), Cappoul, New York for Dublin.

poni, New York for Dublin.

Liverroot. Nov 15—Arrived, steamer Horrex (Br), Eddes, New York; ship Lawrence Delap (Br), Groves, do.

Sailed 15th, ships Gottysburg, Call, New Orleans; Alfred D Snow, Willey, New York; barks James Konway
(Br), McDonaid, Charleston; Gazelle (Ger), Ancker, Wilmington, NC; Goldon Gate (Br), Kempe, San Francisco.

LONDON, Nov 15-Arrived, ships Robert Kerr (Br), Cowan, New York; John T Berry, Jordan, do; bark Transit (Br), Owen, do. Lizard, Nov 16, 8:50 AM-Off, steamer Amerique (Fr), Jonda, from New York for Havre. Londondehmy, Nov 15-Arrived, bark Hiswaths (Br),

Little, Baltimore.
Sailed 15th, bark Mistletoe (Br), Parker, Philadelphia,
LEGUORS, to Nov 16—Arrived, brig Nettle, Mackay, New

Kegnons, to do to Arrivou, org settle, metay, how York.
Sailed to 10th, bark Maria (Ital). Figlia, Baltimore.
MOTILLE, Nov 16—Arrived, steamer Moravian (Br), Graham, Montreal for Liverpool (and proceeded).
MALAGA, to Nov 15—Sailed, steamers Alexandria (Br),
Linquister, New York; Assyria (Br), Campbell, Boston; brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, St Thomas; also the Scotren sen, for Savannah; Johanne Marie, for St Marys. Ga. Naples, to Nov 15-Arrived, bark Vittoria M (Ital) Mar

PALERMO, Nov 15-Sailed, steamer Olympia (Br), Craig,

New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov 15—Arrived, ships Carrie Clark, Storer,
San Francisco; Bohemia, Trask, do; barks Austin Baldwin
(Ital), Bozzano, New York; Guldbringa (Nor), Johannesen,
Baltimore: Traveller (Br), Goudey, do; Clio (Nor), Thomassen, Philadelphia; Emilie (Aus), Thranich, New York;
Mimor (Nor), Middlethon, Baltimore; Rafacle Ligare (Ital)
Massa, Philadelphia; Usko (Rus), Stromberg, Baltimore;
Etimologia (Ital), Serra, do; Yigilate S (Ital), Serra, New
York; Gusenvinna Acama, Ital, Massina, do; N. S. dal York; Guseppinna Accame (Ital), Martino, do; N S del Boschetto (Ital), Peregallo, do; Marina Rocca (Ital), Re-petto, do; brig Fortunato G (Ital), Alberto, Baltimore;

Dett., do; 187g Fortunato G (1tal), Allgerte, Baltimore, 18th, ship Carondolet, Stotson, Rangoon.

Also arrived 16th, 2:25 AM, steamer City of Brussels (Br), Watkins, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Also arrived 16th, 10 PM, steamer Britannic (Br), Perry, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ROTTERDAM, Nov 15—Arrived, barks R B Chapman (Br), Atkingon, Baltimore, Rel Stawart (Br), Harper, do.

Atkinson, Baltimore; Bel Stewart (Br), Harper, do. SCILIT, Nov 16—Off, steamer Herder (Ger), Brandt, from New York for Hamburg. STETIN, Nov 13—Arrived, bark Drenning Sophie (Nor),

Petersen, New York : Paul Friedrich Pogge (Ger), Ohle, do. LORDON, Nov 16-Lloyds' agent at Havre reports that the

steamer Alabama (Br), Humphries, from New York Oct 25 for Ronen, has gone ashore at the mouth of the Seine and become a total wreck. She has broken in two and the cargo is washing ashore. Crew landed at Haves. [The Alabama was 1,103 tons register, built on the Tyne in 1800, and owned in Hartlepool. Her cargo consisted of 67,300 bushels of wheat.]

WEATHER ON THE ENGLISH COAST. HOLYBEAD, Nov 16-Wind W. moderate; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Barnados, Oct 17.—Arrived, bark Atlantic, Lanfar ork (and sailed 25th for Antigua): schr Alpha (Br), ou, do: 18th, barks America, Armstrour, do: Ta Br: Brigga, do: brig Britannia, Hotolakiss, do: 20 mann Bergen, Harding, Rio Janeirot 25th, bark A a Bergen, maring, the schemer sort, ols, Bunnes Ayres. led Oct 25, brig Mary T Kimball, Sanborn, Cura gawdba, Oct 31—Arrived, steamer Ben More (Br New Orleans for Liverpool, in want of coal (as de Nov 1); 3d, bark Eliza Barss (Br), Holli-

ed Nov 12, bark Harriet Upham (Br), Kibby (from St

k, Riberas, New Orleans; Havans, Rice gs Terbelleno (Sp.), Arrassiaeta, Savannah Armstrong, New York; 10th, steamer Wn New Orleans; 11th, bark Sarah E Frasor York; brig Five Brothers (Br.), Durfoe, do an Beauty (Br.), Picasso, do; brig Ataulfe

loston for Baltimore. CHARLESTON, Nov 12-Arrived, brig Ross (Sp), Rolg.

Cogley, Liverpool.

Passed out from Baltimore, barks Saga (Nor), Sovig,
Queenstown: Maria M Borzone (Ital), Borzone, do; Oskar
(Rus), Skybergson, Bordeanx; beig Medline (Br), Lundgren, Lavana.

Passed out from Richmond—Brig Katle (CR), Partridge, for Babla. Sailed-Bark Bessie Parker (Br), Nitana, Wilmington; brir Dana (Dan), New York. MOBILE, Nov 12-Arrived, schr E L Gildersleeve,

ish, Stonington.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 15—Arrived, steamers Mergias
Br, Ward, Gibraitar; Gen Whitney, Coleman, New York,
thilian (Br), Roach, Liverpool, E.
Cleared-Steamer Wanderer, Leitch, Bellze, Hon.
16th—Arrived, steamer Wm Dickinson (Br), from Lis OH, PASSES, NOV 15—Arrived, ship Dramant (Gor), Lan-onau, Bromen; bark Kathinka (dor), Rossine, Rotterdam, Sailed—Steamer Tylgia (Br), Reval; ship Sabine, Liver ool; barks Wild Hunter, Havre; Beau Monde (Br), Liver

k. kh—Arrived, ship Forest Earle, Hosmer, London, tiled—Steamer Liddlesdale (Br), Reval. EW BEDFORD Nov 14—Arrived, schrs Express, Mu

Hoboken for Fall River; L. B. Coperthwait, do, for Providence: Kolon, Bangor for New York; Gamecock, Milstone for do.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov i6—Arrived, steamer J. W. Everman. Carr. Richmond; ship Vice Reine (Br), Mosher, Liverpool; back Magnat Nov), Panst, Gloucester, England.

Sailed—Steamer Ashland.

Dellaware Berlakwater, Nov 16—Steamship British Empire (Br), from Liverpool; passed in at 8 PM.

PORTIAND, Me. Nov 14—Arrived, brig Annie Gardiner, Varnum, Castine for New Yeart; legichraßami Nash, Rich, Calais for New York; Sarah A Reed, Guptill, Calais for Governen, Hockins, Baugor for New York; Mosse Eddy, Warren, Rockland for do.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 14—Arrived, steamer Blackstone, Taylor, Baltimore via West Point and Norfolk; schr Searaville, Hart, Hoboken, Sailod—Steumer Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore via West Point and Norfolk; schrs Kato & Mary, Coggaweil, Rondout; Mail, Merrill; Henry Clay, Conklin, and Rhode Island Chase, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 14—Arrived, schr Xobec, Shropshire, from Elizabethport.

Sailed 4th, schrs Vashti R. Gates, Preeman; Loon, Hoobe; B H Warford, Sprague, and Wm G Tafts, Harrington, New York.

Sailed 18th, schrs E & I Oakley, Newman; J S Terry, Raynor, and Anthony Burton, Johnson, for New York.

SAN PRANCINCO, Nov 3—Arrived, barks Bisena Vista, Calhoun, Utsalady; Webfoot, Lowis, Columbia River.

Cleared—Bark Fortland, Gago, Caliac; schr Droadmangth, Jacobsen, Masatlan.

Sailed—Ships Thos Stophons (Br), Richards, Cork; El Dorado, Haydon, Scattle.

SEATTLE, Nov 9—Arrived, ship Templar, Fox, San Prancisco.

SAVANAH, Nov 13—Sailed, bark Passat (Mor), Peder-

SAVANNAH, Nov 13—Salled, uark Fasha, Gov., saled-sen Barcelona.

16th—Arrived, steamer Prior (Br), Brown, New York.

Saled—Steamer Wyomlog, Philadelphia; ship Kendrick
Fish, Livernool.

STONINGTON, Nov 14—Arrived, schrs Daniel Morris,
Rankin, South Amboy; Abbie S Emery, Emery, to load
stone lor New York.

Sailed—W H Boardman, Richardson, Georgetown, DC,
WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 14—Cleared, steamer Regulator, Doane, New York.

WESTERILY, Nov 14—Sailed, schrs Susan R Nash,
Barber, New York.

YACHTS. STRAMBOATS, &C. FOR SALE-A CANAL BOAT: CARRIES 250 TONS: price, \$225. Call at 1: Essex st., Jersey City. EDWARD WOODS, junk store.

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